

12 CV 6664

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

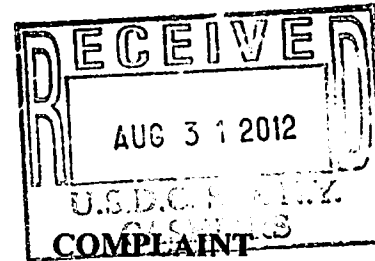
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GILBERTO PACHECO, *individually and on behalf of
others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

-against-

SHNY RESTAURANT GROUP LLC, SOUTHERN
HOSPITALITY RESTAURANT GROUP, LLC,
(d/b/a SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY) AND EYTAN
SUGARMAN,

Defendants.
-----X



**COLLECTIVE ACTION
UNDER 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Plaintiff Gilberto Pacheco, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated ("Plaintiff"), by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., alleges upon information and belief, and as against each of Defendants SHNY Restaurant Group LLC, Southern Hospitality Restaurant Group, LLC (d/b/a Southern Hospitality) ("Defendant Corporation"), and Eytan Sugarman (collectively, "Defendants"), as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants SHNY Restaurant Group LLC, Southern Hospitality Restaurant Group, LLC (d/b/a Southern Hospitality) and Eytan Sugarman, who own and operate Southern Hospitality.

2. Southern Hospitality is a sports bar/southern restaurant owned by Eytan Sugarman, located at 1460 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant Eytan Sugarman serves or served as owner, manager, principal or agent of Defendant Corporation and through this corporate entity operates or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants.

5. Plaintiff worked in the restaurant located at 1460 Second Avenue, New York, New York, where he would perform the duties of a grill cook.

6. Plaintiff regularly worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate overtime compensation for any of the hours that he worked over 40 each week.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff appropriately for any hours worked over 40.

8. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff to all other similarly situated employees.

9. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendants maintain a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

10. Plaintiff now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum wages and overtime wage orders pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and overtime wage orders of the New York

Commission of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 137-1.7 (2006), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.

11. Plaintiff seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) (FLSA), 28 U.S.C. § 1337 (interstate commerce) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question). Supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

13. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 391(b) and (c) because all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants operate their businesses in this district, and Plaintiff was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

14. Plaintiff Gilberto Pacheco ("Plaintiff Pacheco" or "Mr. Pacheco") is an adult individual residing in Brooklyn, New York. Plaintiff Pacheco was employed by Defendants from approximately August 2007 until on or about July 9, 2012.

15. At all relevant times to this complaint, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants to work as a grill cook at Southern Hospitality located at 1460 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

16. Plaintiff consents to being party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

17. Defendants own, operate and/or control a sports bar/southern restaurant located at 1460 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10021 under the name of Southern Hospitality, at all times relevant to this complaint.

18. Upon information and belief, Defendant SHNY Restaurant Group, LLC (“Defendant Corporation”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principle place of business at 1460 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

19. Upon information and belief, Defendant Southern Hospitality Restaurant Group, LLC (“Defendant Corporation”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principle place of business at 1460 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

20. Defendant Eytan Sugarman is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business within this judicial district during the relevant time period.

21. Defendant Eytan Sugarman is sued individually in his capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation.

22. Defendant Eytan Sugarman possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

23. Defendant Eytan Sugarman determined the wages and compensation of employees, including Plaintiff, established the schedules of employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

24. Defendants operate a sports bar/southern restaurant located at 1460 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10021, which, upon information and belief, also serves as the central office of the business.

25. Individual Defendant Eytan Sugarman possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, possesses an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

26. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

27. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

28. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, and are Plaintiff's (and all similarly situated individuals') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

29. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff and/or similarly situated individuals.

30. Upon information and belief, Defendant Eytan Sugarman operates Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of himself, and/or fails to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from himself by, among other things, :

- (a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as separate and legally distinct entities;
- (b) defectively forming or maintaining Defendant Corporation, by among other things failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records;
- (c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants;
- (d) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit as the sole or majority shareholder(s);
- (e) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit and maintaining control over it as a closed corporations or closely controlled entity;
- (f) intermingling assets and debts of his own with Defendant Corporation;
- (g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to protect his own interests; and
- (h) other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

31. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and NYLL.

32. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff's services.

33. In each year from 2007 to the present, Defendants, both individually and jointly, had gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

34. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. For example, numerous items that were sold in the restaurant on a daily basis were produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

35. Plaintiff is a former employee of Defendants, primarily employed in performing the duties of a cook at the grill.

36. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Plaintiff Gilberto Pacheco

37. Plaintiff Pacheco was employed by Defendants from approximately August 2007 until on or about July 9, 2012.

38. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Pacheco was employed by Defendants to work as a cook at the grill.

39. Plaintiff Pacheco regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food, condiments and supplies necessary to perform his duties as a cook at the grill that were produced outside of the State of New York.

40. Plaintiff Pacheco's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

41. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Pacheco regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

42. During the first two weeks of work in August 2007, Plaintiff Pacheco worked 80 hours per week and the defendants did not require him to keep any records of these hours.

43. From approximately August 2007 to September 2009, Plaintiff Pacheco worked a schedule from approximately 4:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Fridays and Saturdays; and from 4:00 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. four additional days a week (a total of 6 days a week; typically 52 hours per week).

44. From approximately September 2009 to July 2012, Plaintiff Pacheco worked a variety of hours each week and although he was paid overtime, his paychecks always failed to pay him for at least three hours each week.

45. Except for his first two weeks of work, Plaintiff Pacheco was paid his wages by check.

46. From approximately August 2007 until September 2009, Plaintiff Pacheco was paid \$450 or \$500.00 per week.

47. From approximately September 2009 to sometime in 2011, Plaintiff Pacheco was paid \$12.00 per hour.

48. From sometime in 2011 to April 2012, Plaintiff Pacheco was paid \$13.00 per hour.

49. From April 2012 to June 2012, Plaintiff Pacheco was paid \$14.00 per hour.

50. In July 2012, Plaintiff Pacheco was paid \$15 per hour for two weeks.

51. Defendants did not provide Mr. Pacheco with break periods of any kind during his work hours.

52. Prior to September 2009, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Pacheco with any document or other statement accounting for his actual hours worked, or setting forth the rate of pay for all of his hours worked.

53. No notification, either in the form of posted notices, or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Pacheco regarding wages as required under the FLSA and NYLL.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

54. Until September 2009, Defendants required Plaintiff to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without paying him the overtime wages.

55. After September 2009, Defendants shaved or shorted Plaintiff Pacheco's pay by three hours every week.

56. Prior to September 2009, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and all similarly situated employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without paying them appropriate overtime compensation, as required by federal and state laws.

57. Defendants also failed to post required wage and hour posters in the restaurant, and did not provide Plaintiff with statutorily required wage and hour records or statements of his pay received, in part so as to hide Defendants' violations of the wage and hour laws, and to take advantage of Plaintiff's relative lack of sophistication in wage and hour laws.

58. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff properly for (1) his full hours worked and (2) for overtime due.

59. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

60. Plaintiff brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons who are or were employed by Defendants, or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”), as employees of Southern Hospitality (the “FLSA Class”).

61. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or have been similarly situated, have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans of willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage under the FLSA, the required overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, willfully taking improper wage deductions and other improper credits against Plaintiff’s wages for which Defendants did not qualify under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records required by the FLSA.

62. The claims of the Plaintiff stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION **VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA**

63. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

64. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff's employers (and employers of the putative FLSA Class members) within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff (and the FLSA class members), control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for employment.

65. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

66. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

67. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

68. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

69. Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

70. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

71. Defendants, in violation of the FLSA, failed to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207 (a)(1).

72. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

73. Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE RATE

74. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

75. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members), control terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for employment.

76. Defendants, in violation of the NYLL, paid Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) less than the minimum wage in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor.

77. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

78. Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class Members) was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF
THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAWS

79. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

80. Defendants, in violation of the NYLL and associated rules and regulations, failed to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.* and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor.

81. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) in a timely fashion, as required by Article 6 of the New York Labor Law.

82. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

83. Plaintiff (and the FLSA Class Members) was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members, apprising them of the

pendency of this action, and permitting them promptly to file consents to be Plaintiff in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants have violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff and the FLSA class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants have violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff and the FLSA class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants have violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff's and the FLSA class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violation of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff and the FLSA class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff and the FLSA class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff and the FLSA class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants have violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff and the members of the FLSA Class;

(i) Declaring that Defendants have violated the overtime wage provisions of, and

rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff and the members of the FLSA Class;

(j) Declaring that Defendants have violated the recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages; and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(k) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the New York Labor Law were willful as to Plaintiff and the FLSA Class members;

(l) Awarding Plaintiff and the FLSA class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the NYLL as applicable;

(m) Awarding Plaintiff and the FLSA class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable;

(n) Awarding Plaintiff and the FLSA class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(o) Awarding Plaintiff and the FLSA class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorney's fees; and

(p) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
August 31, 2012

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